FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 050 14 March 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

PRAVDA Carries Test Ban Appeal, Gorbachev Answer AA 1
Six Leaders' Message AA 1
[14 Mar]
Gorbachev Response AA 2
[14 Mar]
Reagan Says Test Ban Proposal 'Unjust to U.S.' AA 3
Israelyan Statement at Geneva Disarmament Talks AA 4
Mikhaylov Calls for Agreement at Vienna Talks AA 5
Comments on Latest Round of Stockholm Conference AA 6
USSR Delegate Grinevskiy AA 6
'U.S. 'Marking Time' AA 6
[Kostikov]
Thatcher Response to USSR Proposals Condemned AA 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

UN Committee Discusses U.S. Demand for Staff Cut CC 1
USSR Delegate Comments CC 1
Western Media Overemphasizing Soviet Problems CC 2
[Kornilov]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

'Profound' Differences Seen in Navigation Talks A 1
[Vladimirov]
Criticism of U.S. UN Decision Continues A 1
PRAVDA Commentator [Kolesnichenko, 13 Mar] A 1
TASS Analyst [Lukashuk] A 2
U.S. 'Factory of International Terror' Denounced A 4
[Ozerov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 13 Mar]
Proposed Aid to Contras Draws Criticism A 7
Reagan Ignores Public's View [Charikov] A 7
Habib Tour Viewed A 7
U.S. 'Extending Interference' in Chad Situation A 8
Crocker Cited on U.S. South African Policy A 8

CHINA

Arkhipov-Led Delegation Departs for Beijing B 1
PRC Paper Cited on Improving Party Style B 1
PRC Economist Cited on Cadre Training Issue B 1
[TRUD 12 Mar]
PRC To Give Priority to Transport Sector B 2
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 8 Mar]

Article Reports PRC Highway Building Plans B 2
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 11 Mar] B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Envoy to Japan Denies Smuggling Charges [KYODO] C 1
Japan Sounds Out Timing of Abe's USSR Visit [KYODO] C 1
'Worsening Situation' in South Korea Viewed C 1

SOUTH ASIA

DRA Premier Writes on Regime's Growing Strength D 1
[IZVESTIYA 13 Mar]
TASS Cites BAKHTAR on Abdul Haq's Visit to UK C 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Australia 'Deplores' U.S. Aid to Contras E 1
New Zealand's Lange on Sinking of Soviet Liner E 1
Philippines' Aquino Freezes Marcos' Accounts E 1
PKP Lends Support to Aquino Government E 2
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 Mar]
Bovin Ponders U.S. View of Philippine Events E 2
[NEDELYA No 10, 3-9 Mar]

EASTERN EUROPE

Lomeyko Previews Shevardnadze Visit to Poland F 1
PZPR Plenum Discusses Congress Documents F 1
PZPR Politburo Notes Importance of CPSU Congress F 2
Reports on Jaruzelski Visit to Lithuania F 2
Talks With Leaders F 2
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 1 Mar]
Jaruzelski Dinner Speech [SOVETSKAYA LITVA 1 Mar] F 3
Akhromeyev Receives GDR Army Jubilee Award F 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Mar]

WESTERN EUROPE

Ryzhkov-Led Delegation Departs for Palme Funeral G 1
Arrives in Stockholm
Swedish Prime Minister Forms New Cabinet G 1
Talks With Sweden on Baltic Sea Demarcation End G 1
Spain's NATO Referendum Result Viewed [Krasikov] G 1
Commentary on 'Intimidated' Spanish Populace [Gorkayev] G 2
Delegation Meets PCP Leader Cunhal, Others G 3
Investigation of Kohl 'Perjury' Noted [Sosnovskiy] G 4
Governments Ignore Popular Opinion on Missiles [Zholkver] G 4
Swiss Diplomatic Ties Focus of Moscow Meeting G 5
Kovalev Receives Belgian Foreign Ministry Aide G 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ANC's Nzo Comments on Soviet Congress, Policies J 1
Ghanaian Envoy's Message on Independence Day J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Castro Departs; Seen Off by Shevardnadze K 1
[PRAVDA 14 Mar]
USSR Requests Costa Rica To Extradite Nazi K 1
[PRAVDA 14 Mar]
Colombia's Ocampo on 'Erroneous' U.S. Contra Policy K 1
Supreme Soviet Delegation Arrives in Ecuador K 2
Chilean Groups Announce Assemblies for 20 March K 2

PRAVDA CARRIES TEST BAN APPEAL, GORBACHEV ANSWER

Six Leaders' Message

PM131935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Esteemed General Secretary!

The world welcomed your summit meeting with President Reagan last year and the confirmation of your resolve to achieve the speediest results at the talks on nuclear and space arms. We, however, are concerned that so far no agreement has been reached concerning specific measures "preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth." This task is of paramount importance for the future of mankind, when the very survival of our planet is at stake. As long as nuclear weapons exist, there can be no security in the world. We are all living in the face of the terrifying possibility of our death in a nuclear conflagration, whether as a result of an accident or of evil design. That is why we feel a sense of duty to do everything possible to avert this threat and to create a new concept of world security without nuclear weapons.

The next summit meeting between you and President Reagan, which is expected this year, will, in our opinion, be a decisive opportunity for you both to agree on specific steps to halt the nuclear arms race.

We believe that we must encourage everything which could be done to create trust and a positive atmosphere for achieving such accords at your summit meeting. One such confidence-building measure would be for both your countries to refrain from any nuclear tests in the period through the next summit meeting. This could open the way to an agreement mutual moratorium on nuclear blasts with the appropriate verification [proverka]. This would also facilitate talks on a treaty on a universal ban on tests.

We urge you not to sanction any nuclear tests in the forthcoming months prior to the summit meeting. We are convinced that this would be interpreted throughout the world as evidence that at this meeting you are both prepared to draw practical conclusions from your joint statement in Geneva that "nuclear war must never be unleashed and there can be no victors in it."

We renew our proposal to render assistance to the verification [proverka] of any suspension of nuclear tests and to eliminate doubts regarding its fulfillment and possible violations. This assistance could include on-side inspection [inspektsia] and observation measures on your territory and in our countries.

You bear the main responsibility for ensuring our common survival. People throughout the world support any step which you take to bring us closer to the goal of liberating earth from the threat of nuclear war.

Yours sincerely,

Raul Alfonsin, Argentina
Miguel de la Madrid, Mexico
Olof Palme, Sweden
Rajiv Gandhi, India
Julius Nyerere, Tanzania
Andreas Papandreou, Greece, 28 February 1986

Gorbachev Response

PM131757 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 1

["The Reply from M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Joint Message from the Leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden, and Greece" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] To Mr Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, Mr Miguel de la Madrid, president of Mexico, Mr Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania, Mr Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of Sweden, Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece:

It grieves me profoundly to say that Olof Palme, felled by the villainous hand of a lowly assassin, is no longer among you. His tragic death rankles in the hearts of all those who cherish peace, for the preservation of which he was campaigning impassionately and tirelessly.

Esteemed Messrs,

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, I want to express to you our sentiments of profound respect for the consistency and purposefulness that are characteristic of your efforts to have the arms race ended and to avert nuclear war. In our view, your promotion of joint initiatives meets in full measure the task of organizing constructive and positive interaction of states and peoples on a worldwide scale, especially now that the very fate of the human race is hanging in the balance.

Ideas of universal security without nuclear weapons, voiced in your letter, are quite consistent with the concept of the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security put forward by us at the recent 27th CPSU Congress. One of the fundamental principles of such a system should be the complete and irreversible elimination of nuclear weapons, and we are unanimous with you in this respect.

I think that our viewpoints also coincide in that the ending of nuclear tests can and must become an important step on the path towards ridding mankind of the nuclear arms race, with all its pernicious consequences.

Obviously, it is no chance that you are raising this question anew today, not long before the expiration of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. The extra time we granted the U.S. Administration to weigh our proposals is running out. We cannot extend it unilaterally forever. Having refrained from all nuclear explosions, both test and peaceful, for over seven months now, we have already paid a certain price both militarily and economically.

At the same time, in response to your appeal to the Soviet Union and the United States not to conduct any nuclear explosions until the next Soviet-American summit meeting, we state: The Soviet Union shall not conduct nuclear explosions after March 31 either -- until the United States carries out its first nuclear explosion.

As for the problem of verification [kontrol], I would like to stress anew that we attach much importance to it because we have an interest in accords being strictly honored and in all the participants being completely certain of the fact.

As regards a nuclear test ban, verification [kontrol] can be ensured by national technical means and also with the help of international procedures -- including on-site inspections [inspektsiya na mestakh] if need be. We offer the U.S. side to reach agreement on possibilities for observers from both sides to visit sites where questioned phenomena occur on request and on a reciprocal basis to remove possible doubts about whether such phenomena are related to nuclear explosions.

We are willing to accept your proposal -- naturally, if it is accepted by the other side,too -- of assistance in verification [proverka] of the halting of nuclear tests, including on-site inspections[inspektsii na mestakh].

Naturally, a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests on the basis of interational law is needed fully to resolve the problem of testing. We suggest that work be started to draw up such a treaty without delay and that appropriate talks in any form -- bilateral, tripartite or multilateral, moreover without linkage to any other questions -- be resumed or started. And we offer those who fear that questions of verification [kontrol] may be pushed into the background at such talks to engage simultaneously in resolving these questions, too, from the outset of such talks so as to have a comprehensive accord as soon as possible.

I can assure you that the Soviet Union for its part will continue to do everything necessary to put the solution of the urgent problem of ending nuclear tests onto practical tracks and to secure the complete elimination of the nuclear arms arsenals.

With respect,

M. Gorbachev

REAGAN SAYS TEST BAN PROPOSAL 'UNJUST TO U.S.'

LD132035 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 13 TASS -- In an interview with the newspaper BALTIMORE SUN President Reagan again turned down the appeals of the Soviet Union, as well as of leaders of Argentina, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Sweden and Greece to stop all the nuclear explosions and immediately start talks on concluding a treaty on the all-embracing banning of nuclear tests.

According to Reagan, this proposal is "unjust towards the U.S." which allegedly lags behind in modernization and the creation of new nuclear weapon systems. He also mentioned verification difficulties. The President's statements are at variance with the reality. This was pointed out by American specialists on more than one occasion. Thus, the influential Defense Information Centre cited the data showing that the U.S. had staged more nuclear tests than the Soviet Union which has been observing unilaterally a moratorium on nuclear explosions since August 6, 1985. BALTIMORE SUN wrote recently that on the whole the number of nuclear tests staged by the U.S. was greater by one third than the corresponding figure for the Soviet Union.

As for the President's statement about difficulties with the verification of the moratorium on nuclear tests, it is emphasized again in the answer of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to the leaders of six countries that the Soviet Union is ready for the creation of a proper verification system, including on-site inspection.

ISRAELYAN STATEMENT AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

LD131203 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Geneva March 13 TASS -- The Soviet Union will work perseveringly to assert the principle of peaceful co-existence in inter-state relations and act as a vigorous advocate of the implementation of the programme for eliminating completely weapons of mass annihilation by the end of the current century, said Viktor Israelyan. The head of the U.S.S.R. delegation spoke today at the plenary session of the disarmament conference. In our day, when the task of creating a comprehensive system of international security is as acute as never before, the Soviet Union proposes the fundamental principles of such a system, which are fair and take into account the interests of all states. They include, among others:

-- Renunciation by the nuclear powers of war -- both nuclear and conventional -- against each other or against third countries;

-- Prevention of an arms race in outer space, cessation of all nuclear weapons tests and the total destruction of such weapons, a ban on and the destruction of chemical weapons, and renunciation of the development of other means of mass annihilation;

-- A strictly controlled lowering of the levels of military capabilities of countries to limits of reasonable adequacy;

-- Disbandment of military alliances, and as a stage towards this - renunciation of their enlargement and of the formation of new ones;

- Balanced and commensurate reduction of military budgets.

The refusal to take the reasonable approach suggested by the U.S.S.R. threatens with further scaling up of the nuclear arms race and its spread to outer space, which in the longer term will bring about only increased tension, fear and mistrust in inter-state relations, will replace strategic stability with strategic chaos and will augment dangers a multiple times. The U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, if implemented, will result in this, Israelyan said.

The representative of the USSR noted the tremendous importance for mankind's vital activity of the peaceful exploration of outer space, in particular, by means of satellites of a variety of purpose. The studies of the Halley's Comet, which were successfully conducted under the "Vega" project, can serve as an example of productive cooperation among many countries in this field.

Considering the fact that some countries are not prepared at present to solve the problem of preventing the arms race in outer space in its entirety, the Soviet Union now proposes taking partial measures which build up trust in the field of space activity, namely, to conclude an international agreement on ensuring the immunity of space objects. Such an agreement would meet the interests of all countries and be a major step towards banning completely the use of force in outer space and from outer space with regard to earth, a step from "star wars" to "star peace", Israelyan said.

MIKHAYLOV CALLS FOR AGREEMENT AT VIENNA TALKS

LD131336 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Vienna March 13 TASS - Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, who addressed the plenary meeting of the Vienna talks today, dwelt specifically on the socialist countries' proposal to get down jointly to drawing up the text of an agreement. He declined as biased the assertions of the West that the draft accord tabled by the Warsaw Treaty countries on February 20 this year on the initial reductions by the Soviet Union and the USA of their land troops and armaments with the subsequent non-increase in the levels of the armed forces and aramaments of the sides in Central Europe "is not an adequate reply" to "the far-reaching Western proposal of December 5, 1985."

The ambassador demonstrated that it was the draft of the socialist countries that ensured a sensible, balanced and realistic basis enabling the sides to reach accord both on the substance of the main contents of the agreement and on measures of the senible verification of compliance with it without prejudice to the security interests of any of the partners in the talks.

The question thus boils down anew to whether the NATO countries are prepared really to seek accord on the basis of mutually acceptable compromise. They do not so far show readiness to do so. Moreover, there is an obvious contradiction between the statements made by Western representatives before we tabled our draft agreement on February 20 and the proposal to get down jointly to writing the text of an agreement, on the one hand, and what we hear now, on the other.

A strange metamorphosis is happening to the statements of the West and its present-day action. The representatives of the NATO countries rose up in arms against both the draft agreement and the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries to get down jointly to writing the text of an agreement. This reaction is all the more difficult to understand since our detailed draft agreement, if one takes an unbiased approach to it, really constitutes a new and substantial step towards bringing closer the positions of the sides. It contains additional constructive elements which were absent from the proposal made by the socialist countries in February last year and takes account of those elements of the Western position which seem acceptable to us. It also offers compromise solutions on a number of important aspects where differences between the sides are especially considerable, including questions of verification.

Mikhaylov stressed that the draft of the socialist countries broadened the practical possibility to reach accord and provided proper conditions for starting joint work to draft the text of an agreement. This work could help formalize in legal and contractual formulae those aspects in the positions of the sides which are identical, to finalize individual stipulations, articles and elements, that is, to make headway more purposefully. Those points and questions which cannot be settled on a mutually acceptable basis could for the time being be sidelined.

This joint work, we think, would not be confined to a formal comparison of the positions of the sides. It could help to break them down into details and to look for possible mutually acceptable solutions.

The leader of the Soviet delegation pointed out the arbitrarily inflated and unrealistic character of the Western demands on the system of control and verification and noted that the West for its part had not only failed to introduce any constructive changes in its stand on verification since 1979 but, conversely, had even toughened it.

This does not testify to the flexibility or willingness of the Western participants to look in practice for mutually acceptable solutions at the talks. He urged the West to assume a realistic and businesslike stand which could make it possible to reach a mutually acceptable agreement in Vienna.

COMMENTS ON LATEST ROUND OF STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

USSR Delegate Grinevskiy

LD141020 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 14 TASS -- The latest session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has closed in the Swedish capital today.

Summing up the results of the latest round of the talks, the leader of the Soviet delegation, Oleg Grinevskiy, said that some progress had been made thanks to the efforts of socialist, neutral and non-aligned states and that a number of formulae on the non-use of force, notification of major military exercises, invitation of observers, etc. had been produced. However, he stressed, the USA and its closest NATO allies keep avoiding a search for solutions to major unresolved problems at the conference and do not show readiness for businesslike and serious negotiations. As a consequence, business at the conference is making an inadmissibly slowly progress. Agreement has so far been reached mostly on peripheral questions but the negotiating machinery is often running idle.

'U.S. Marking Time'

LD140842 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- "At the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, the leaders of the two countries voiced their intention to contribute jointly with the other states participating in the Stockholm Conference to its early and successful completion," Mikhail Kostikov says in PRAVDA. "The joint Soviet-American statement says that the sides reiterated the need to adopt at the conference a document which would include both mutually acceptable confidence formalization of the principle of the non-use of force. That was in Geneva, however, but the situation in Stockholm, regrettably, is different. The U.S. delegation is still trying at the negotiating table to avoid tackling the substance of the question by invoking hardly relevant stipulations from the U.N. Charter and the Helsinki Final Act."

"Compared with a complex of broad political and military confidence building measures formulated by the delegations of socialist countries, the NATO package of proposals looks meagre and obviously inadequate," the journalist says. "It takes a glaringly narrow approach to military technical matters and constitutes an attempt to secure unilateral advantage by all means.

"It is also symptomatic that as the Stockholm forum proceeds, the socialist countries have more than once supplemented and concretized their proposals. The same can be said of the group of neutral and non-aligned countries, which are contributing to the approximation of the positions of East and West. Contrary to that, the NATO package remains unchanged. It seems to be frozen and actually to exude a cold breath. It is only the tactics that is varied: While at the outset the opponents of accords flatly rejected the proposals of the socialist countries, now they tend to resort to procrastination and propagandizing.

"...The USA and its NATO allies are just marking time in Stockholm," the correspondent stresses. "The peoples of Europe cannot approve of such an approach."

THATCHER RESPONSE TO USSR PROPOSALS CONDEMNED

LD131605 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- The negative stand towards the Soviet peace programme, taken by the Thatcher government, does not reflect the prevailing sentiments either in Britain itself, or in the West as a whole. Therefore, it cannot be considered as final. This conclusion has been drawn by the PRAVDA London correspondent Arkadiy Maslennikov, commenting on the reply of the Thatcher government which turned down the Soviet January 15 proposals on disarmament which it had received. In the British letter, just as in the U.S. President Reagan's reply to the Soviet proposals, questions of nuclear disarmament are linked with obviously far-fetched "need of levelling the balance in conventional armaments" and broadening discussions on regional, bilateral and other problems.

The attempts of the British prime minister and other cabinet members to somehow justify the negative stand, the author points out, produced no impression either on the Labourites or representatives of other oppositional parties.

The unpopularity of the British Government's stand is so obvious that even the press bodies, which usually actively support the Tory policy, have to dissociate themselves from it.

The Thatcher government's reply to the Soviet proposals will be the cause of wrath and indignation of millions of people in Britain, whatever their occupation and whatever their religious and political views, representatives of the press have been told by general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Gordon McLennan. This wrath should be translated into determination and action for changes to be introduced into the British policy. Thatcher's reply provides evidence that the British Government does not have its own independent policy, it just follows the U.S. course.

The Soviet programme of ridding the world of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction has given a ray of hope to the broad masses of the British and other West European peoples, the PRAVDA correspondent has been told by well-known politician, British MP, Anthony Benn. And this is the factor which will be exerting an ever-growing impact on the situation in Western countries. Whatever stand is taken by the governments of those countries, they are not bound to ignore the will of the peoples.

UN COMMITTEE DISCUSSES U.S. DEMAND FOR STAFF CUT

LD132337 Moscow TASS in English 2243 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 14 TASS -- The United Nations Host Country Relations Committee, acting at the request of the Soviet delegation, on Thursday started deliberations on the illegitimate, arbitrary and unjustified demand by the U.S. Government for a reduction in the staffs of the permament missions of the USSR, Belorussia and the Ukraine at the United Nations.

The action is a gross violation by the United States of its commitment to ensure necessary conditions for the normal operation of the United Nations and unimpeded participation in its work of member states, said Vasiliy Safronchuk, acting permanent representative of the USSR to the United Nations.

The U.S. attempts to assume the right to fix the size of permanent missions to the United Nations are incompatible with international law, inadmissible and unacceptable. They are directed against the United Nations, against all member states of the organization.

USSR Delegate Comments

LD132049 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] New York March 13 TASS -- The Soviet delegation to the United Nations categorically rejects the U.S. claims to fix the size of permament missions of states at the United Nations, Vasiliy Safronchuk, the USSR's acting permanent representative to the United Nations, has told a press conference here.

The illegimate actions by the American Administration which unceremoniously demanded cuts in the staffs of the missions of the USSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia at the United Nations are totally incompatible with international law, and constitute interference in the affairs that are exclusively within competence of the U.N. member states.

The question of whether the presence of the U.N. headquarters is so necessary in the country that does not abide by its commitments to the United Nations Organization is regarded as pertinent in the U.N. circles.

Safronchuk said that he called at the U.N. secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, and informed him that the Soviet Mission at the United Nations had lodged a resolute protest with the United States' U.N. Mission over the latest hostile actions constituted interference in the internal affairs of the U.N. member state since it alone can decide on the size of its mission.

The U.N. secretary-general expressed full political and moral support for the Soviet delegation, Safronchuk said. He stressed that Perez de Cuellar believes that such questions should be resolved by consultations between both sides jointly with the United Nations, rather than by unlawful demarches as the U.S. Administration did.

The question of the U.S. unlawful actions will be discussed at a special meeting, opening on March 13, of the Committee on Host Country Relations convened at the Soviet delegation's request.

WESTERN MEDIA OVER EMPHASIZING SOVIET PROBLEMS

LD140233 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0010 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar (TASS) -- "Western propaganda would not have been its usual self if, commenting on the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, it had only informed people in an objective and truthful way," Yuriy Kornilov writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. A number of Western propaganda centers and press organs that specialize in misinformation and slanderous atttacks on socialism are attempting to use the mere fact of wide discussion in the USSR and adoption of the basic guidelines of the country's economic and social development as a pretext for deliberately over-emphasizing difficulties and unresolved problems and for distorting the meaning and purpose of the plans mapped out by the party, while passing over our undoubted achievements.

The chosen "arguments" do not strike one as being original. Some (for example the U.S. CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR), reckoning on the problems, shortcomings and difficulties that were openly discussed at the congress, are trying to convince the Western man in the street of some mythical "advantages" of the notorious "free enterprise system." Others, (the French FIGUARO or the West German WESTDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG), not bothering with any proof, foretell "the failure" of the Soviet plans.

Making propaganda sorties on the impressive plans of the economic and social development of the USSR, many foreign "Sovietologists" are trying hard to find in the Soviet Union the same incurable illnesses that bend down the Western world, the author notes. Some -- for example, the London TIMES -- prophesy that the Soviet Union is facing "the threat of unemployment." Others predict that socialism, and first of all the Soviet Union, "will inevitably get to know" what the sporadic crises of production, inflation, and feverishly jumping prices are like.

There is also another trend that is clearly seen in the newest research by "Sovietologists:" Their growing irritation over the fact that all economic changes and reforms mapped out by the USSR will be carried out in the framework of socialism and do not envisage any abandonment of socialist economic principles. The French LE MONDE, for example, indulging in malevolence about Soviet economic policy, does not conceal its unhappiness with the fact that the congress did not go so far as to abandon the principles of socialism, but, on the contrary, "confidence in the advantages of the socialist system was affirmed aloud."

'PROFOUND' DIFFERENCES SEEN IN NAVIGATION TALKS

LD131941 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Mikhail Vladimirov writes:

At the Soviet-American talks on navigation which are under way here the sides learned better the approach of each other to the problem of concluding a new bilateral branch agreement. However, there remain profound differences dealing with the application of the basic principles regulating international navigation.

The Soviet side proceeds from the assumption that the administrative methods of distributing cargoes and setting freight rates in international sea navigation can deepen the crisis of world navigation and affect negatively the development of economic ties. The Soviet side believes that intergovernmental navigation agreements should be based on the principles of the freedom of navigation and on the rejection of any forms of discrimination.

Under the draft agreement on navigation submitted by the American side at the previous talks, the actions of ships of the two countries calling at the ports of each other would be confined to the transportation of cargoes of reciprocal trade. Practically all the terms of freight transportation would be worked out on the intergovernmental level.

The delegation now staying in Moscow is led by John Gaughan. He pointed out a good atmosphere at the negotiations, but did not elaborate on the negotiations themselves.

CRITICISM OF U.S. UN DECISION CONTINUES

PRAVDA Commentator

PM131205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "Commentator's Column": "Cold Winds Over the United Nations"]

[Text] Storm clouds have gathered over the United Nations, and cold winds are blowing in its direction. But not off New York's East River, on whose bank the headquarters of this international organization are located. As France's TF-1 television company remarks, "Cold winds are once again blowing from Washington," where "draconian White House action" has been taken against the United Nations.

It is a question of a step unprecedented in the history of the world community -- a step taken by the Washington administration, which has demanded a 40-percent reduction in the diplomatic personnel of the permanent missions of the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Belorussian SSR at the United Nations in New York by 1 April 1988. And that is not all. Realizing that this provocative demand is incompatible with the norms of international law and is essentially unlawful, the administration in the person of Pentagon chief C. Weinberger declares in advance that it has no intention of heeding the opinion of legal experts and will not alter its decision.

An absurdity? Yes, an absurdity, but with an ulterior motive, as it were. This is not the first time the United Nations.

It is sufficient to recall Washington's provocations against UNESCO, the acts of terrorism committed against the socialist countries' permanent missions with the connivance of the New York police, hostile sallies against the United Nations, vociferous threats to "expel" this organization from the United States, and so forth. In short, a whole chain of constant provocations is being lined up with undermining the United Nations and doing it as much damage as possible. And the present step by the administration is just another link in this chain. As a matter of fact, Washington does not particularly hide this fact, calling this policy a "strategy of overcoming the United Nations." Washington uses these methods in an attempt to break the UN member countries' opposition to the U.S. imperialist course.

The question arises, however -- Why has Washington openly undertaken a scandalous provocation right now? Here is what Britain's DAILY MAIL writes in this connection: "The administration might have taken this step with an eye on 'internal consumption.'" It is primarily a question, the newspaper writes, of pushing "plans for higher military spending through a skeptically disposed Congress." We Europeans, the newspaper emphasizes, "must tell R. Reagan that his tactic appears risky and irresponsible."

It is also an obvious fact that Washington is deliberately setting out to exacerbate Soviet-American relations and is trying to create additional obstacles in order to evade a constructive response to the new Soviet initiatives and to divert world public attention from them. As the USSR Foreign Ministry statement emphasizes, the U.S. Administration must realize that such actions increase mistrust of its policy and in no way create a favorable background for a summit meeting.

The U.S. policy with regard to the United Nations has no support in the world arena. After all, the United States is certainly not the only country where the UN headquarters could be located. And Washington ought to remember this.

TASS Analyst

LD131445 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 13 Mar 86

["United States Breaches International Law -- Analysis" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- By TASS analyst Prof. Ivan Lukashuk, a member of the Executive Committee of the Soviet International Law Association.

One gets the impression that people from the White House are trying to prove that they can do what they please and don't have to reckon with international law, moral standards, or any other universally recognizedd norms of international conduct. This is evidence by an unceremonious demand of the U.S. Department of State on a 40 percent cut in the diplomatic personnel of the permanent missions of the U.S.S.R., the Ukraine and Belorussia to the United Nations in New York.

From the standpoint of international law the unlawful character of that demand causes no doubt. In accordance with Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations, representatives of the member-countries enjoy such priviliges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization. The question of the number of diplomatic personnel of the missions should be resolved in the spirit of this provision.

This provision was reiterated by the 1975 Vienna Convention that enshrined the norms that have taken shape in international practice with respect to the status of the missions of states to international organizations. Article 14 of the convention deals specifically with the number of mission personnel. It reaffirms that the personnel number is determined with due account of the functions of the organization, the requirements of a given mission and the circumstances and conditions existing in the host country. Naturally enough the personnel number should not go beyond the limits that are reasonable and normal.

The Vienna Convention says further that representatives of the states are accredited to an international organization, and not to the state on whose territory they are based (Article 11). The appointment of representatives, and their number are within the competence of a member-state. As to the host country, it is simply notified in advance by the organization (Article 5).

The U.S.S.R., the Ukraine and Belorussia are active participants in the manyfold activities of the United Nations. Over the past years the number of U.N. bodies, and hence, their meetings and conferences more than doubled. This could not but bring about an increase in the number of the mission personnel.

As to the circumstances and conditions existing in the host country, they are extremely unfavorable for Soviet representatives -- the factor that makes them rely only on their own personnel. This alone demonstrates that it is groundless to compare the number of personnel of the Soviet missions with the personnel number of the U.S. mission to the United Nations. The operations of the latter are backed by the U.S. Department of State, as well as numerous American research organizations and firms.

The U.S. Department of State deliberately ignores the important circumstance that the case in point is the number of diplomatic personnel not of one, but of three missions. In accordance with the Soviet constitutional law and the 1945 Yalta agreement, the Ukrainian S.S.R., the Belorussian S.S.R. as well as the U.S.S.R. are among the original members of the United Nations. Disregard for this circumstance comes as a violation of the sovereign rights of the U.S.S.R. and its constituent republics.

The fact that the number of personnel of the Soviet missions is not beyond reasonable and normal limits is acknowledged both by the United Nations and the U.S. which took part in the formalities connected with the arrival and stay of each official. Then all of a sudden came this "insight" of the American authorities which demanded totally unexpectedly and in an unsuitable form that the number of officials be almost halved, not merely reduced by several persons.

This confirms that the case in point is not that the number of officials is beyond reasonable or normal limits. It seems that the thrust of that American move is directed against the United Nations and other international organizations within its system. The U.S. policy is in increasing contradiction with the ideals, purposes and principles of the United Nations system. Ever more frequently American delegations find themsleves in moral and political isolation and vote practically alone against the resolutions backed by the overwhelming majority of states.

Attempts are made to find a way out of the existing situation in the American style -- through the use of power. Hence, the incessant blackmail of the United Nations, a unilateral cut in the contribution to its budget, the withdrawal from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, renunciation of the obligatory jurisdiction of the U.N. International Court of Justice when it dared not to support the U.S. in its dispute with Nicaragua.

And now comes this new unlawful move aimed at complicating further the activities of the members-states' missions at the United Nations, and hence, the functioning of the organization itself.

U.S. 'FACTORY OF INTERNATIONAL TERROR' DENOUNCED

PM131502 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Mar 86 First Edition p 3

[Mikhail Ozerov article: "Who Shoots and Why?; Policy of Force and Aggression"]

[Text] "Undeclared wars, the export of counterrevolution in all forms, political assassinations, the taking of hostages, skyjackings, bombings on streets, at airports, and at railroad stations -- this is the repulsive face of terrorism..."

[These words are taken] from the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress.

Olof Palme has been killed... Moscow learned about this on the morning of 1 March. And the sun of the incipient spring immediately seemed by no means spring-like -- is there anyone among us who has not heard of this man! I became acquainted with him at the opening of the Stockholm Conference (at first it was a press conference for all journalists, then the Swedish premier chatted for half an hour with the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent), and he still stands before my eyes just as he was 2 years ago: short, mobile, with a piercing look and a disarming smile. He spoke rapidly, with conviction and humor. What was the subject under discussion? About the fact that it is necessary to thrust back enmity and mistrust, and that human resources ought to be spent not on the arms race which in its very nature is immoral, but on the development of civilization. Now he is no more...

After all, the world had still not regained its composure after previous tragedy. The bullets with which Indira Gandhi was slain passed literally though the hearts of each of us. She fell but as she lay there she was shot a further 23 times.

Olof Palme and Indira Gandhi, John and Robert Kennedy, Salvador Allende, and Patrice Lumumba... They and many other outstanding people perished at the hands of terrorists.

Why then is this "trade" experiencing such a boom just now? Who is interested in terrorism flourishing so luxuriantly on our planet? Certain killers have not been found (including the criminal who shot Palme), it is not even always clear where the threads of any particular plot lead, but it is common knowledge who gambles mainly on force and who inspires and encourages terror in every way.

They Fashion Killers

Burning eyes and a knife held between bared, clenched teeth...STERN did not hold back, it published the countenance of one of the American terrorists over a full half-page. They are being trained at special schools across the ocean. Among other things, they are taught various methods of killing. Bullets and poison are hardly to the point: One has to know how to dispatch a person to the other world with the aid of screwdrivers, files, and other "nontraditional weapons"! The pupil needs also to be a butcher and he studies "interrogation methods."

A correspondent of Italy's L'EUROPEO magazine visited such an establishment in Georgia. High-voltage barbed wire lines the road. This is the school for mercenaries founded by General Mitchell (Uerbell).

The general, as they say, is an expert: He served for a long time with the CIA, put down an uprising in the Dominican Republic, and organized plots in Nicaragua and Guatemala. Every day at the school hand-to-hand fighting starts at dawn. Then it is the discipline termed "survival" -- the students eat raw everything that runs, jumps, or crawls.

The school is protected in every possible way. Local residents complain that they are kept awake at nights by bombs exploding and machine gun fire. But the authorities pretend not to hear the protests. The newspapers are silent about the "factory for killers." The police stop cars several kilometers away, stating that there is no through road and a "closed zone" is starting.

Cutthroats are trained not only in these establishments. They are also put through psychological training.

In Dallas, Texas, anyone who so wishes can participate in "star wars" for 3 dollars. You sit in a rocket with a bright light on your helmet. All around are enemies with "laser cannon" and "ray guns." The rocket starts up with a roar, the sirens wail, the guns fire...

When he is older, an American enters the real army. What does he encounter there? Listen to what Bob Jenkins, a 19-year-old Marine, told journalists:

"We just hear one word from morning to night: 'Kill!' They tell us it is our task to kill and it doesn't matter who, so long as we follow orders. When we are taught to use bayonets, everyone has to shout 'kill' while bayoneting the target. In the barracks, on the obstacle course, at the firing range, and during lectures it is drummed into us that we are killers." It is drummed into them. And they become killers.

The television in Bonn once showed an interview with Jenkins' colleagues -- Marines who had "conquered" tiny Grenada.

"I spotted two of them and let them have it," the first soldier said with obvious satisfaction. "It was really great how they rolled down the hill."

"Who were they?" the correspodent inquired.

"I don't know, probably communists."

The other soldier added: "Then we started taking everything we wanted from the communists' homes. And whatever we couldn't take we broke and smashed. Just like that. Yes, it was brilliant!"

Noticing the disapproval on the journalist's face, one of the servicemen exploded: "Don't you like what we're saying? Well we don't give a damn. The only thing that matters to us is what our President thinks. The U.S. President. Get it?"

Hearing the "liberators" cries on the screen and looking into their faces, one thought that these were not people but robots. Robots programmed for one thing only -- destruction.

They must be shown to the world. Their photographs must be published and movies must even be made. Because they are symbols of today's America. These "heroes" reflect the American way of life and American ideals much more accurately than the model Uncle Sam, Disney's Mickey Mouse, or the Statue of Liberty that is being overhauled... They are fashioned from childhood, working up hatred for everything humane in man. And they are fashioned with no effort or money stinted, for terrorism is a favorite instrument in U.S. policy, both domestic and foreign.

The Fist Rules Supreme

Itis used first and foremost against undesirables in the United States itself. The facts attest that the era of McCarthyism is by no means a thing of the past. Undesirables are dealt with in various ways. They are scared, thrown into jail, or hidden in psychiatric hospitals. But the most reliable measure of influence is the bullet. It is the bullet, as is well known, that has put a stop to the "affairs" of many black activists -- Martin Luther King, Malcolm X, Medgar Evers, George Jackson...

People with different ideas are combated by state departments (the police, the special services, and so forth), and by all types of extreme right-wing gangs. Gendarme outrages rub shoulders with terrorist outrages! The same tactics are used against undesirable countries and governments which they would like to pacify with the help of violence. Nicaragua, Angola... Merely to list them would fill the page.

They particularly brandish the big stick at the socialist states. In 1982 the U.S. President made a "historic speech," announcing a "crusade against communism." And recently on the banks of the Potomac a doctrine has emerged which, as it were, develops its precursor. It proclaims interference in the affairs of other countries to be long-term U.S. strategy. This is no big deal -- people overseas have long operated on the principle that the fist rules supreme. However, most often they have abandoned all secrecy.

The doctrine has a solid organizational basis -- that is American professionalism for you! The federal budget includes subsidies for "freedom-fighters" (the dushmans in Afghanistan, the "contras" in Nicaragua, the butchers in El Salvador, the invaders from Tel Aviv, and so on). Tactics for possible joint operations (between the United States and its allies) in the "Third World" have also been drawn up.

In general, for the sake of the "defense of U.S. interests," Washington has finally elevated terror to the rank of state policy.

But it is primarily the United States itself which has to pay for encouraging violence. "Imperialism has engendered the mass crime and terrorism that have swamped capitalist society," the new edition of the CPSU Program states. Overseas you can lose your life for any reason. For deciding to sit in the park one evening for instance.

And how dangerous it is to travel by car! The police persistently recommend that side windows should not be opened and that people should beware of anyone asking for help in a breakdown.

On arriving at a hotel, lock yourself in and carefully close the room's widnows and doors. Do not use the stairs -- muggers could be waiting. Take your valuables with you or they will disappear without trace.

Do not even relax for a second in your spare time. CBS TV organized a special series of lectures for those wanting to guard against bandits during their vacation.

Nonetheless, by placing violence on a broad footing, the United States itself cries: "Help! Murder!" tirelessly spreading the myth of Moscow's support for terrorists. But the real facts about this loathsome phenomenon, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed at our recent party congress, cannot be covered up with any fabrications. Of course, nobody claims that the United States is behind each political crime. However, there is no doubt that a mighty factory of international terror does operate -- and with impunity -- across the ocean and is the source of the conveyer belt of violence that stretches over various continents.

PROPOSED AID TO CONTRAS DRAWS CRITICISM

Reagan Ignores Public's View

LD131132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] Speaking in the White House at a meeting with journalists, U.S. President Reagan was forced to admit that a majority of Americans do not support the policy of his administration regarding revolutionary Nicaragua. At the microphone is Igor Charikov.

Of late the President and his closest colleagues have increasingly often had to admit facts and phenomena that are unpleasant. A majority of those Americans that the public opinion institutes and services conventionally term as average, not only do not approve, but openly condemn, the foreign policy course of the White House. In this case we are talking about financing Nicaraguan terrorists, through whom the White House is trying to overthrow the legitimate government of Nicaragua. On Capitol Hill, President Reagan has not, contrary to his expectations, been met with complete and unconditional support for the request for the appropriation of $100 million to finance the contras. In short, the issue remains undecided, and time is passing.

On 31 March, the validity of the last bill on so-called humanitarain aid to the former Somozists -- worth $27 million -- expires. Thus it is perfectly understandable why the administration and the President personally are making feverish efforts to get the legislators to approve at any cost the fresh portion -- which incidentally, has been tripled -- of financial support to the counterrevolutionaries.

As for the ordinary, or average, as we said, Americans, their negative attitude to the idea of financing another regional adventure can be explained fairly simply: Nicaragua, they think, could become a second Vietnam. So what is motivating the congressmen, who are being stubborn and do not want to allocate $100 million to the former Somozistas? Here, too, it is not difficult to find the answer. On the one hand many of them also see in the policy of interference in Nicaragua the inglorious end of the Vietnam war, and on the other the legislators are behaving with such caution because of the mid-term elections to Congress in November. The House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate face reelection.

Nevertheless, the Reagan administration is obstinately ignoring U.S. public opinion. The aim it is pursuing must, in the words of Secretary of State Shultz, be attained at any cost. Revolutionary Nicaragua and its growing international prestige give no peace to the strategists of neoglobalism, which has been conceived to subject the peoples of independent states to their domination.

Habib Tour Viewed

LD131830 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0340 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 13 Mar (TASS) -- P. Habib, the U.S. President's special representative, has left for a trip to the countries of the region: According to a White House report he will conduct negotiations with the presidents of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica on the so-called "Nicaraguan issue."

This trip, which is undertaken at President Reagan's personal instruction, pursues a precise aim, namely of creating outward appearances of Washington being "deeply interested" in diplomatic settlement of the situation in the region, and thus trying to divert the attention of U.S. and world public from the aggressive plans of the United States concerning sovereign Nicaragua. It is precisely in the field of such operations that P. Habib is regarded as an expert. It suffices to recall that it was precisely him who, by his "shuttle diplomacy" in the Near East, ensured the covering up preparations for the Israeli invasion in Lebanon in 1982, which was carried out with the blessing of Washington. And recently Habib "excelled" in the Philippines, where he camouflaged the direct interference of the United States in the internal affairs of this country.

The President's special representative visits Central America at a time of critical importance for the White House: In the United States in general and in the Congress in particular, opposition to plans for drastic expansion of military aid for the bands of contras -- by whose hands Washington would like to overthrow Nicaragua's legal government -- is becoming stronger. In such a situation, P. Habib's mission is, according to the calculations of the administration, supposed to somewhat neutralize this opposition. It is perfectly clear, however, that Washington continues to bank on a military solution to the problems facing Central America. And it is not by chance that, as both Reagan himself and high-ranking representatives of the White House have given to understand, P. Habib "does not plan" to enter into direct dialogue with Nicaraguan representatives in the course of his trip.

U.S. 'EXTENDING INTERFERENCE' IN CHAD SITUATION

LD140106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2128 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Washington, 14 Mar (TASS) -- The Washington administration is extending its interference in the affairs of Chad. The State Department has announced that President Reagan has ordered $10 million worth of weapons, ammunition, and combat hardware to be earmarked for the Ndjamena regime out of Pentagon funds. Last week the United States handed over a C-130 military transport plane to the Chad regime. As is clear from the State Department announcement, the administration is coordinating operations to provide Ndjamena with military aid with the French Government, which earlier sent small military units in Chad.

CROCKER CITED ON U.S. SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY

LD131557 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Washington March 13 TASS -- The Republic of South Africa is now going through unprecedented political and economic difficulties, Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs, has admitted. Speaking Wednesday at hearings in a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, he said that the recent more than one and a half years have witnessed a sharp escalation of violence in South Africa, in which 1,200 people were killed and another 11,000 arrested. The country is plagued with a chronic economic crisis which is manifest, in part, in inflation whose rate now hit almost 20 per cent and in huge foreign debt. At the same time, Crocker confirmed the administration's allegiance to the bankrupt policy of "constructive engagement" with the Republic of South Africa, a policy which was conducive to the outburst of popular outcry and the deep political crisis in the country. Crocker said that South Africa was a state friendly to the United States and the Reagan administration was committed to assisting it.

ARKHIPOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BEIJING

LD140905 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0855 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Mar (TASS) -- A Soviet delegation headed by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left for Beijing today to hold the first session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Commercial, and Scientific-Techinical Cooperation.

PRC PAPER CITED ON IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

LD132004 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 13 86

[Text] Beijing March 13 TASS -- The Chinese press publishes materials dealing with the task of "improving the party style".

The newspaper JINGJI RIBAO writes that the "solution of the problem of the party style is of vital importance for the Communist Party of China. The future of the country depends on it". The newspaper's commentary emphasizes that the governing party and adminsitrative bodies, the judicial bodies and the organizations that control discipline should "realize the importance and topicality of improving the party style".

"Problems existing in the sphere of the party style and public morality are connected not only with a decade of the 'Cultural Revolution', but also with the fact that in new historical conditions the demoralizing feudal and bourgeois ideology and a style of work have penetrated our revolutionary mentality", the newpaper writes. "Isn't it true that red tape, abuse of power, speculation, corruption, low morality and other unseemly phenomena are an ordinary thing in the feudal and bourgeois societies? We are not living in vacuum. The 'four modernizations' program cannot be implemented behind closed doors either. This is why the influence of the ideology of the exploiting classes can be felt for a long time to come".

PRC ECONOMIST CITED ON CADRE TRAINING ISSUE

PM131239 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Mar 86 p 3

[TASS report: "China Problems of Cadre Training"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Mar -- In an article published in the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, Yuan Baohua, the well-known Chinese economist and deputy chairman of the State Economic Committee, points to the importance of raising the standard of the general educational and vocational training of national economic workers. Of the more than 90 million people employed in sectors of the national economy, approximately 70 percent are less than 35 years old. For various historical reasons, the article points out, there are many flaws in the existing system for training workers and employees in China.

In the last 5-year plan more than 4.7 million leading workers of industrial, transport, financial, and trade enterprises mastered the fundamentals of managerial science. During those years approximately 1 million graduates of the country's higher and secondary specialized educational institutions entered production -- which, according to Yuan Baohua, made it possible to reduce to a certain extent the shortage of skilled manpower at enterprises, particularly at medium and small enterprises.

At present, however, Yuan Baohua writes, there is still a tremendous discrepancy between the new requirements and the present makeup of workers and employees. According to him, "leaders of enterprises everywhere lack knowledge in the sphere of management and administration," "there is still a shortage of engineering and technical personnel," "the detachment of specialists is extremely weak and, moreover, a situation has taken shape whereby the old harvest (that is, previously trained cadres) is on the way out, while the new one is still waiting to be reaped," "there is a shortage of highly skilled workers," "a section of workers and employees has only a vague idea about moral ideals and discipline, and corrupt bourgeois ideology has to a certain extent spread among them."

During the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1986-1990), the author of the article believes, China needs not only to train a large number of leaders who "know production and know how to manage" but also, and to a considerable extent, to enhance the ideological and political awareness, the level of scientific and cultural knowledge, and also the qualifications of the country's entire detachment of workers and employees.

PRC TO GIVE PRIORITY TO TRANSPORT SECTOR

PM131237 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 8 Mar 86 p 4

[TASS report "for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA": "Conference in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing -- At a conference in the PRC capital on the development of communications it was announced that transport would be a priority national economic sector in the current 5-year period, XINHUA has reported.

XINHUA also reported that as well as expanding and improving railroad and motor transport, considerable attention will be paid to developing shipments by river and by sea. Some 54 deep-water and 25 medium-depth berths were constructed in the country during the last 5-year period (1981-1985).

ARTICLE REPORTS PRC HIGHWAY BUILDING PLANS

PM121212 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Mar 86 p 3

[TASS report: "China's Highways"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar -- In the course of the current 5-year plan (1985-1990) China plans to build and reconstruct 60,000 km of highways, including 27,000 km of main highways. This was reported by the XINHUA agency, citing a statement by Wang Zhanyi, minister of communications [title as published].

The Chinese minister noted that emphasis will be laid on the construction of new highways linking economic regions with port cities, and also roads intended for intensive transportation of energy raw materials. The new motor highways planned for construction and reconstruction include the Beijing-Tianjin-Tanggu, Beijing-Shenyang, Shenyang-Daliang, Shenyang-Harbin, Shanghai-Nanjing and Canton-Zhuhai highways, the beltway in the eastern part of Hainan Island, and others. It also planned to build road bridges: over the Huanghe River near Zhengzhou City and over the Songhua River near Harbin.

ENVOY TO JAPAN DENIES SMUGGLING CHARGES

OW140945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, March 14 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to Japan Petr Abrasimov, during a rare news conference, denied allegations Friday that he was arrested at Moscow airport for smuggling electronic products.

The allegations, carried in a West German newspaper (BILD AM SONNTAG), "are totally untrue and a provocation," he said during the news conference he called to comment on the recent 27th Soviet Communist Party Congress. The West German daily reported that Abrasimov was apprehended at the airport as he tried to smuggle 29 electronic products into the country from Japan.

A veteran diplomat who previously served as ambassador to Poland, East Germany and France, Absrasimov, 73, casually hinted he may leave Tokyo, possibly after April. "It's not going to take place today or tomorrow -- or March or April," the silver-haired ambassador responded when asked about the timing of his departure from the Tokyo post that he has held since March last year. He is the ninth Soviet envoy since the restoration of diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Moscow in 1956. "I am just a soldier of the Communist Party," Abrasimov said, adding that he will continue to work and has no plans to live on pension even if he returns to Moscow.

An interpreter made a 15-minute speech on the outcome of the party congress on behalf of Ambassador Abrasimov prior to a question and answer session.

JAPAN SOUNDS OUT TIMING OF ABE'S USSR VISIT

OW131241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, March 13 KYODO -- Japan has sounded out Moscow on the timing of Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's visit to the Soviet Union to continue foreign ministers consultation between the two countries, officials said here Thursday.

The officials at the Foriegn Ministry said the sounding out was made "unofficially" by Deputy Foreign Minister Reishi Teshima, who is now visiting Moscow for bilateral economic and trade talks. They did not say when Teshima proposed Abe would visit Moscow. But the foreign minister is understood to wish visiting Moscow either in late May or July, depending on his political schedule. The officials said that the Soviet Union promised to "study" Abe's wish.

'WORSENING SITUATION' IN SOUTH KOREA VIEWED

OW131331 Moscow Televsion Service in Russian 1115 GMT 13 Mar 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by B. Myakota]

[Text] The situation is getting worse and worse in South Korea. Despite cruel repression by the authorities in the country, they cannot manage to hold back of the movement for democratic reforms. The opposition is retaliating to indiscriminate searches and arrests by the secret police with new demonstrations.

The enemies of the pro-U.S. regime of Chon Tu-hwan have called for the revision of the draconian constitution and the holding of direct democratic presidential elections in the country. Leading opposition organizations in South Korea favor profound changes, the liberation of all political detainees, and the guaranteeing of freedom of speech.

Reports leaked to the foreign press say that the worsening situation in the south of the Korean peninsula is arousing concern in Washington. The anti-people Seoul regime is one of its main allies in the Far East. The Pentagon has announced that the annual U.S.-South Korean meeting on so-called security issues will be held in Seoul at the beginning of April. Although the meeting agenda has not been announced, it is assumed that the issue of expanding U.S.-South Korean military cooperation will be discussed.

DRA PREMIER WRITES ON REGIME'S GROWING STRENGTH

PM131444 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers: "Along the Path of Struggle and Creation"]

[Text] Kabul -- The national-democratic revolution accomplished in Afghanistan under the PDPA's leadership in April 1978, which was an expression of the will of the broad masses, was the law-governed result of Afghan society's long development and of the change in the correlation of forces in the international arena to the benefit of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. It opened a new page in the country's history.

The gradual overcoming of economic and social backwardness is the core of the policy pursued by the party and the DRA Government. The republic inherited a grim legacy from the time of the monarchy. As is well known, Afghanistan's economy developed extremely unevenly in the past.

It must be noted that, had it not been for the Soviet Union's economic aid in the prerevolutionary years, Afghanistan would have been at an even lower level of development and would have remained dependent on imperialism for many years. The Soviet Union's proximity enabled Afghanistan to take advantage of the fruits of economic and technical cooperation with a developed socialist country.

Large and complex tasks face the party and the revolutionary power today: to implement the land and water reform, to boost industrial and agricultural production, to develop the main sectors of the national economy, to expand the state, mixed, cooperative, and private sectors, to strengthen the alliance of the working class and the peasantry and simultaneously to involve all patriotic forces in state affairs.

In comparison with the prerevolutionary years, a considerable growth of production was achieved in various sectors of the economy following the onset of the new stage of the revolution. The volume of gross output increased approximately 14 percent, and national income increased 11 percent. Growth is 5 percent in the sphere of agricultural production and about 28 percent in industrial production.

The revolution made it possible to implement broad social programs. The public education and health care system is being improved, and illiteracy is being successfully eliminated. National cadres are being trained in more than 100 economic sectors. Thirty-six newspapers and 48 journals are published in the republic.

The socialist states, and primarily the Soviet Union, provide great help in the implementation of our economic programs. More than 100 projects playing a decisive role in the strengthening and development of the country's economy have been built in Afghanistan with the USSR's all-around assistance since 1950. Three-fifths of the modern concrete or asphalt highways were built with the Soviet Union's help. More than 90,000 specialists and skilled workers have been trained at Soviet-Afghan cooperation projects, in the USSR, and at education establishments built in Afghanistan with the Soviet Union's assistance.

The USSR and Afghanistan conduct traditional mutually advantageous trade. It is an integral part of Soviet-Afghan cooperation and its growth rate is accelerating. Commodity exchange with the USSR accounts for about 65 percent of the DRA's foreign trade turnover.

Following the April Revolution, the DRA was subjected to aggression by imperialism and regional reaction. When a serious threat to the republic's territorial integrity and very existence arose, the Soviet Union, at the DRA's request, rendered invaluable international assistance to Afghanistan's revolutionary people.

The undeclared war against the DRA waged by world reaction headed by the United States has inflicted great damage on our country's economy. The losses caused by the subversive activity of counterrevolutionary gangs, which the imperialists train, arm, and send into Afghanistan, has already reached 36 billion afghanis. More than 2,000 schools, 38 hospitals, over one-half of medical centers, 254 mosques, 14,000 km of telephone lines linking the country's provinces and regions, and 50 percent of power transmission lines have been destroyed during the years of the war.

Between 1980 and 1985 the imperialist states, primarily the United States, openly or secretly gave more than 1.5 billion dollars to the counterrevolutionary gangs. It became known recently that the U.S. Congress has appropriated an additional sum of 300 million dollars for the Afghan counterrevolution via the CIA. The United States has decided to appropriate 600 million dollars for the expansion of subversive activity against the DRA in 1986. The counterrevolutionary organizations have received 200 million dollars from Saudi Arabia, Israel, and China, 62 million dollars from Japan, 18 million pounds sterling from Britain, and 20 million dollars from the FRG.

Any unbiased person can see that under these circumstances the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet forces is vitally important for Afghanistan and guarantees the maintenance of our country's independence, its territorial integrity and national sovereignty, and the Afghan people's freedom. The whole world knows that the Soviet forces will be withdrawn from Afghanistan when there is an end to the armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs and when reliable guarantees are given regarding the nonresumption of aggression.

The Afghan and Soviet peoples are now blood brothers. There is no force capable of breaking this brotherhood. The time-tested Afghan-Soviet friendship has been raised to a qualitatively new level following the April national democratic revolution, has been enriched, and has become the Afghan people's most valuable asset. I will note once more that for our people friendship with the Soviet Union is not just a glorious historical tradition and guarantee of economic progress, but also a vitally important necessity.

The improvement of the domestic political situation in the country will enable us to look into the future with confidence and to elaborate precise plans for our long-term development. We have elaborated basic guidelines for the DRA's economic and social development in 1986-1990. They lay down the main tasks, pace, and proportions of development in various sectors of the national economy in the next 5-year period, and also the ways and means to attain them.

The 1986-1990 plans envisage an acceleration of the country's economic and social development and an increase in the volume of industrial output.

Considerable attention will be paid to the development of sectors like agriculture and irrigation. It is planned to increase capital investments in these sectors by 70 percent. It is planned to accelerate the development of health care, enlightenment, education, science, and culture.

The profound socioeconomic transformations taking place in the country give the DRA citizens faith in the future. The policy of the party and the government enjoys the support of the broad people's masses, including the clergy and business circles.

This makes it possible to considerably expand the social base of the revolution. Elections to local organs of state power and management have been held successfully in a number of provinces. It was primarily the candidates of the National Fatherland Front, which unites all mass public organizations in the country and all national progressive and patriotic forces in its ranks, who were elected to provincial, city, country, district, and village councils during the election campaign, which was notable for its democratic spirit.

The traditional Loya Jirga — the Afghan people's supreme assembly -- and the Supreme Jirga of border tribes were convened for the purpose of expanding the social base of the revolution and further rallying the DRA citizens around the party and the revolutionary government. Nonparty representatives of all strata and groups of the population who enjoy the people's respect and trust are now entering the supreme state bodies and local organs of power. The structure of the Revolutionary Council, the government, and other state institutions has been expanded on this basis. As a result of measures implemented recently, the participation of national private capital in the country's economy has increased.

Afghanistan's heroic people, who are fighting against imperialist aggression, need peace and security above all else. We profoundly cherish and understand the ideas contained in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, delivered at the 27th Congress of Soviet Communists by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This outstanding document, which contains specific peace proposals on a global scale, is a detailed program of the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives. It is not without reason that it has received such powerful support from all honest people on the planet, who perceived it as an inspiring source of hope.

The Afghan people are at a sharp and important turning point in their fate. Revolutionary building in the DRA, overcoming the difficulties caused by the undeclared war, is gathering strength and pace. The country's working people and all citizens are rallying around the PDPA and the government. Afghan society's consolidation is becoming the determining factor in our reality, and today no one must have any doubts that the ideals of the republic will be realized.

TASS CITES BAKHTAR ON ABDUL HAQ'S VISIT TO UK

LD132030 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Kabul March 13 TASS -- The reception of Afghan counter-revolutionary chieftain Abdul Haq in London by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe has elevated the trip by the terrorist and cutthroat nearly up to the level of an official visit, BAKHTAR news agency reports today.

The British leaders openly encouraged Abdul Haq to continue "resistance" to the legitimate Afghan Government, thus showing the anti-Afghan orientation of Britain's foreign policy, the news agency observes.

London is welcoming the person guilty of causing the death of people during an explosion at Kabul airport, participating in an open armed revolt against the government of a country with which Britain maintains diplomatic relations. The strange "hospitality" has sparked off protests in Britain, including on the part of many political figures, BAKHTAR writes.

The news agency stresses that the British ruling circles in their policy with regard to Afghanistan are joining force with the American Administration which sticks to an anti-Afghan course.

AUSTRALIA 'DEPLORES' U.S. AID TO CONTRAS

LD131853 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Canberra March 13 TASS -- Australia deplores the plans of the U.S. Administration to give 100 million dollars' worth of aid to the Nicaraguan contras. The Australian Government believes that military operations cannot resolve the problems of Central America, Senator Garret Evans, who represents the Australian foreign minister in the upper chamber of the Federal Parliament, told the Senate. He stressed that the contras were known for their ruthlessness and atrocities and said that there was no reason to believe that they championed democracy.

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE ON SINKING OF SOVIET LINER

LD101115 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] London March 10 TASS -- The reason why New Zealand pilot Don Jamison decided to take the Soviet liner Mikhail Lermontov through a narrow passage where it sank after hitting rocks is "unaccountable," New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange is quoted by REUTER news agency as saying to journalists in Wellington today. The official commission which investigated the sinking of the Soviet liner came to the conclusion that the pilot made "a sudden decision" to navigate the ship through the passage, too shallow for vessels of that class, without reference to charts or anyone else on board. The pilot admitted during the inquiry that he took the decision on the spur of the moment. Jamison "voluntarily" surrendered his pilot's licence last Thursday. The New Zealand prime minister observed that the pilot's motive was "an unfortunate gap" in the government report into the sinking of the Mikhail Lermontov, and stressed that it should be made public.

PHILIPPINES' AQUINO FREEZES MARCOS' ACCOUNTS

LD131828 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Manila March 13 TASS -- The new Government of the Philippines held its first meeting here with President Corazon Aquino in the chair. It decided to establish a committee headed by Minister of Justice N. Gonzales who is to consider the constitutional and legal status of the new government. The point at issue is a radical revision of the system established by the former administration of Ferdinand Marcos, said a government spokesman. Another committee was set up to deal with preparations for local government elections. The meeting also discussed certain economic problems, specifically the possibility of cutting the prices of prime necessaries.

New York March 13 TASS -- According to THE NEW YORK TIMES President Aquino has ordered the freezing of all bank acounts of Ferdinand Marcos, his relatives and closest supporters. She urged the governments of other countries to take similar steps in order to find out and freeze the deposits of the former president of the Philippines. The newspaper says that Marcos and members of his family had illegally amassed a fortune estimated, at least, at 5 billion dollars. To this day supporters of Marcos own or control most Philippine banks, a number of big companies and considerable portions of the most profitable industries.

London March 13 TASS -- The Government of the Philippines has reliable information indicating that Marcos has contributed several million dollars to the campaign fund of U.S. President R. Reagan and Vice President George Bush, says the FINANCIAL TIMES. This may complicate the situation now that the government of President Aquino is trying to retrieve the funds illegally appropriated by the Marcos family and the closest aides of the former president. They live now in the American state of Hawaii.

PKP LENDS SUPPORT TO AQUINO GOVERNMENT

PM131209 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "The Philippines: Support for the Government"]

[Text] Manila, 7 Mar -- The Philippines Communist Party [PKP] Central Committee has expressed support for the country's new government headed by Corazon Aquino. A letter to her, signed by PKP Central Committee Secretary General Felicimo Macapagal, notes that Philippine Communists welcome the intention of the country's leadership to struggle for justice and progress in Philippine society in order to resolve the national economic crisis and solve urgent social problems.

BOVIN PONDERS U.S. VIEW OF PHILIPPINE EVENTS

PM131030 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 10, 3-9 Mar 86 (Signed to Press 6 Mar 86) p 11

[Aleksandr Bovin article under the rubric "The Planet's Hot Spots": "Events in the Philippines"]

[Text] A change of power has occurred in the Philippines following fierce clashes, demonstrations, counterdemonstrations, and a rebellion by the Army top brass, all of which had brought the country to the brink of civil war. Ferdinand Marcos left the country early in the morning of 25 February. Corazon Aquino took over as head of state. The class and social nature of political power remained unchanged. There has been a regrouping of forces within the Philippines bourgeoisie, pushing to the top its most dynamic faction.

The changes were not unexpected. The 2 decades of authoritarian rule had led the Philippines into a blind alley. The country was in turmoil as a result of armed struggle waged by left-wing antigovernment movements (the "New People's Army") and by Muslim insurgents (the Moro National Liberation Front). Relations between the ruling circles and the opposition demanding the establishment of a bourgeois-democratic regime had deteriorated sharply. The economic crisis had intensified (inflation, unemployment, annual decline of gross national product, and foreign debts approaching $30 billion). No one felt happy, neither the rulers nor the ruled. Some demanded changes, other promised them, everyone expected them.

The tension of the battles preceding the early presidential elections was, therefore, understandable. Over 100 people were killed. A group of international observers -- 44 people from 19 countries -- noted numerous instances of fraud, buying of votes, forgery of ballot papers, and theft of ballot boxes. Even so, the opposition was hot on the president's heels. "Though he had money and power," Japan's ASAHI wrote, Marcos "relied on the Army and the police, and had scheduled the elections to suit his own convenience, he was nevertheless only a hairbreadth from failure."

The National Assembly proclaimed Marcos the winner of the election. In an attempt to stabilize the situation, he offered "a hand of friendship" to his rival. But Corazon Aquino remained adament. She declared Marcos to be a "self-styled president" and called on Filipinos to "besiege the presidential palace around the clock with rallies and demonstrations" and to launch a campaign of "civil disobedience."

The pretender to the presidency asked a number of West European countries and Japan to refrain from recongizing Marcos as president. She stressed in an interview with the French newspaper LIBERATION: "Marcos is finished. He can still threaten and strike blows, but he is no longer capable of ruling the country." Aquino called on Ronald Reagan not to "conspire" with Marcos to deprive the Philippine people of freedom.

Aquino's stance was actively supported by many Catholic bishops, who called for the launch of a nonviolent "struggle for justice."

In response, Marcos promised to take resolute measures to maintain law and order. It was, however, already too late...

Attitudes toward Marcos and the nature and results of his activity may differ. One point is indisputable. The events which have occurred and are occurring in the Philippines are a matter for the Filipinos themselves. But Washington does not seem to grasp this at all. It is still thinking in terms of the colonial past.

The United States "inherited" the Philippines under the Paris Treaty, which marked the end of the Spanish-American War on 10 December 1898. That was the first war of the imperialist epoch, a war to redivide a world that had already been shared out. America was stronger than Spain, and seized the Philippines from it. With the most noble of intentions, of course. These intentions were described to his friends by McKinley, chief of the White House at the time: "Every evening I pace the White House until midnight and -- I am not ashamed to admit it, gentlemen -- many a time I have knelt and asked the Almighty for illumination and guidance. One night the following ideas came into my head, I myself do not know how:

"1) We cannot return the Philippine Islands to Spain -- this would be a cowardly and dishonorable act;

"2) We cannot hand over the Philippines to France or Germany, our commercial competitors in the east -- this would be a bad and economically disadvantageous policy;

"3) We cannot leave the Filipinos to themselves because they are not ready for self-government, and Philippine independence would lead to abuses which would be worse than the Spanish War;

"4) There is nothing left for us to do but to take over all the Philippine Islands, educate, elevate, and civilize the Filipinos, and foster Christian ideals in them because they are our fellow men and Christ died for them too.

"After this I went to bed and slept soundly."

For some reason or other the Filipinos resisted the "education" and began a war against the new colonialists. The methods which were used to foster "Christian ideals" can be seen in an order issued by General James Smith, who put down a rising on Samar Island. "I want no prisoners. I want you," the general addressed his soldiers, "to kill and burn, and the more you kill the better I will be pleased." This was the beginning of the U.S. civilizing mission in the Philippines.

Times changed. Washington recognized the sovereignty of the Republic of the Philippines 4 July 1946. The Americans formally departed. In fact, they stayed on. An agreement was signed in 1947 on the creation of a naval base in Subic Bay and an Air Force at Clark Field. But it is not just the bases that are at issue. For almost 40 years Washington had every reason to regard any Philippine Government as a reliable guardian and defender of U.S. interests. In order to be a reliable guardian and defender, however, you need at least to be firmly in power and in control of the situation in the country. Suddenly President Marcos started making Washington anxious in this respect. Hence the chill between Washington and Manila.

Let us examine this issue as interpreted by THE NEW YORK TIMES. No matter what happens in the future in the Philippines and Haiti, the newspaper claimed, "the position of dictators is undermined and America is their scourge. Long live President Reagan!" THE NEW YORK TIMES was, no doubt, being ironic when hailing Reagan. But there is more to it than that.

"It cannot be ruled out," the newspaper went on, "that President Marcos may attempt to hang on at all costs, thus complicating a return to democracy as much as possible. But, by abandoning its praise for him and finally criticizing his bloody methods, the administration forced Marcos to hold elections and revived the democratic opposition. In Haiti, meanwhile, vigorous U.S. diplomacy obviously hastened the flight of the 'president for life.' His replacement by a provisional government which has promised to hold the first free elections in the country for 29 years is beginning to compensate for the shameful decades of U.S. unconcern and indifference." In conclusion, the newspaper noted a "radical turnabout" in the policy of the administration, which is now "standing up for democracy."

If the calculations of THE NEW YORK TIMES are to be believed, it should be admitted that "democracy" for the U.S. Administration means everything that makes it possible to maintain a U.S. political and military presence. "I know of nothing more important than the Philippine bases," Reagan declared. There is, therefore, good reasons to stand up for democracy in the Philippines.

The "Iranian syndrome" is also clearly operating. The Americans fear that they may be chased out. This is why they maneuver, select different options, and try different approaches. On one hand, they pressured Marcos: Implement reforms, otherwise things will go badly and dissatisfaction may get out of control. On the other hand, they maintained contacts with the opposition, striving to enlist its support just in case.

Obviously, a Marcos victory with a subsequent amendment to his policy and moderate democratization of his regime would have suited the White House perfectly well. And Reagan's initial statements following the election were indeed assessed as support for Marcos and thus as a promise to continue military and economic aid for the Philippines (about $180 million a year).

"What is President Reagan up to with his policy regarding the Philippines?" THE WASHINGTON POST asked. "Only 10 days ago he openly stated the paramount importance of the elections and made aid conditional on honesty in the elections. Yesterday the President abandoned the fine phrases... He brushed aside claims of fraud and declared that the opposition could try its luck another time, giving the impression that no major changes have occurred in relations between the United States and the Philippines."

The expression of sympathy for the President caused growing dissatisfaction in Congress, which obviously intended to distance itself from Marcos. "A temporary suspension of aid," Dante Fascell, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said, "is a sensible and necessary step, bearing in mind the inevitable damage the United States will suffer unless if dissociates itself from the regime, which has obviously decided to stay in power regardless of the consequences, which will be an undermining of the democratic process and the people's will." And Congressman Jim Leach added: "I think that we must send for Marcos the same aircraft we sent last week for 'Baby Doc.'"

So as not to ruffle too many feathers, Reagan "distanced" himself from Marcos. At the same time, the White House started talking about the prospects of a "two-party system" in the Philippines, calling on Marcos and Aquino not to quarrel; to implement reforms together; and to work together "for the sake of national unity."

But Congress continued to build up the pressure. The Senate passed by 85 votes to 9 a resolution which pointed out that the presidential elections in the Philippines were "marked by such large-scale abuses that they cannot be perceived as a fair reflection of the Philippine people's will." The resolution asked Reagan "to personally notify Marcos of this opinion."

The administration resisted. Insisting on the continuation of the program of military aid to Marcos, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger threatened the congressmen with the prospects of victory by "communist insurgents." It can be confidently said that these insurgents "will continue to inexorably seek power." Ultimately, they alone will gain from a postponement and reduction of the military aid program. And this, the secretary concluded, is "an outcome that we cannot support."

In order to possibly prevent a turn of events which could be dangerous for the United States, Reagan sent P. Habib, veteran of the U.S. diplomatic service, to the Philippines. Habib's task, as far as I understand, was to reconcile the rivals. It was not to be. Marcos had to be evacuated in a hurry.

Now the White House would like to forget (and make others forget) that for years on end it was the Americans who kept Marcos afloat, that it was the Americans who tried to "correct" Marcos but definitely keep him, and that it was the Americans who strove to prevent Aquino from coming to power. Now the White House "stands up" for both Aquino and democracy. But Washington is not concerned with democracy. Actually, the new president is viewed with great suspicion there. Washington is concerned with maintaining U.S. influence and presence. The question of who will actually ensure that this influence and presence are not shaken is only a secondary issue.

News reports arriving from Manila testify that the establishment of the new political regime is not going easily. Supporters of the former president occupy quite strong positions and will hardly give them up without resistance. Contradictions and conflicts are beginning to develop in the camp of the victors. So far, relations between the government and the political left are unclear. Pressure is still exerted by the United States, which is striving to prevent sharp changes and to maintain its role of senior partner. Nor will the Americans miss the chance to play on the anti-Soviet sentiments which prevail among a certain section of the new ruling group.

Be that as it may, people in the Philippines are welcoming the spring with hope...

LOMEYKO PREVIEWS SHEVARDNADZE VISIT TO POLAND

LD140119 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] As you will recall, ladies and gentlemen, today's press advised that Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Union's foreign minister, is to visit Poland in the second half of March on the invitation of our government. This matter was also raised today in Moscow. Here is our correspondent in the Soviet capital, Erazm Fethke.

The announcement of the visit of Poland by Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister and CPSU Central Committee member, has met with universal interest here. It is emphasized that the visit will be of the utmost importance, as was made known today by representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the intergovernmental Soviet-Polish Mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade during a special meeting with a group of Polish journalists. In his opening address, Vladimir Lomeyko, director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Press Department, emphasized, among other things:

[Begin Lomeyko recording in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] Great political significance is being attached within the Soviet Union to the visit to Poland by Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member and foreign minister. This stems from the character and spirit of fraternal, close relations between our parties and states. This visit has specific, possibly symbolic significance as the first visit after the conclusion of the 27th CPSU Congress, and we are all the more pleased that it is taking place in Poland.

We are also pleased with the atmosphere prevailing during the congress between the PZPR delegation under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski and our own party's leadership. The meeting which took place between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of our party, and Comrade Jaruzelski confirmed yet again the complete unity of our parties and states, both in the assessment of bilateral relations and in the assessment of international relations and the world situation. We regard it as extremely important that once again the fraternal friendship and solidarity of our parties and states have been demonstrated. This has fundamental significance in times of confrontation between the socialist forces of peace and progress on the one hand, and the forces of imperialism and reaction on the the other. It is clear that the main defense of progressive forces in this confrontation is the community of socialist states.

During the forthcoming visit, the two ministers will exchange views on a number of issues concerning bilateral relations and the international situation. They will discuss new issues, among others those stemming from the results of the CPSU Congress. All this will serve to aid continued, closer mutual cooperation and the consolidation of our solidarity in the international arena. [end recording]

PZPR PLENUM DISCUSSES CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

LD131846 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw March 13 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) opened here. The delegates to the meeting will discuss draft theses of the party's Central Committee to the 10th PUWP Congress and the progress of implementation of the decisions taken by the 9th party congress in the sphere of the cadres policy.

Opening the plenary meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, stressed the historic importance of the 27th Congress of the CPSU for the Soviet Union, the entire socialist community, the international communist and working class movement and all progressive forces of this planet.

The draft thesis of the PUWP Central Committee was presented by Marian Wozniak, a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee.

PZPR POLITBURO NOTES IMPORTANCE OF CPSU CONGRESS

LD131435 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw March 13 TASS -- The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish Workers' Party, meeting here, stressed the historic importance of the 27th Congress of the CPSU for the USSR, the international communist and working class movement and the destinies of all mankind. The Politbureau approved a report of the PUWP delegation which attended the congress.

The congress results, says an announcement on this meeting, represent a creative contribution to the development of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the practical work of building socialism. They will be of special importance to the PUWP in its efforts to settle the problems of building socialism, strengthen and deepen the processes of social renovation.

The CPSU congress confirmed, the announcement says, that the main goal of the CPSU's and the Soviet state's policy is to ensure peace and peaceful conditions for the life and work of the Soviet people. This is also the aim behind the comprehensive program for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons before the end of this century and for delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation, set forth by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

REPORTS ON JARUZELSKI VISIT TO LITHUANIA

Talks With Leaders

PM131100 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[ELTA report: "Conversation in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Vilnius, 28 Feb -- The PZPR delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, had a friendly conversation with leaders of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republican government in the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee today.

Taking part in the conversation were delegation members J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; miner J. Romanik, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; and Polish Ambassador to the USSR W. Natorf; and the following officials accompanying the delegation: E. Kucza, chief of the PZPR Central Committee International Section; K. Marciniuk, deputy chief of the office of the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; W. Glen, deputy chief of the PZPR Central Committee Press, Radio, and Television Section; J. Raczkowski, Polish consul general in Minsk; A.I. Volskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Section; USSR Ambassador to Poland V.I. Brovikov; and G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

The Polish comrades were warmly welcomed by P.P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. He stressed that particular significance attaches to the arrival of the delegation of Polish comrades at the time of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, which is historic and crucial to the country's life.

Lithuania is a small particle of the all-union integrated national economic complex. But with the fraternal assistance of all peoples in the Soviet Union, and the Russian people in particular, it quickly healed the wounds of war and is making a fitting contribution to the country's economic and social development.

Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus went on to describe the political and labor enthusiasm, the widespread socialist competition in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress, the republic's achievements in the economy, culture, science, and education, and ways for the further intensification of production. It was emphasized that working people of all nationalities in the republic ardently approve the Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and are fully determined to fulfill all the party's plans.

Comrade P.P. Grishkyavichus noted the great significance of the exchange of work experience between republican party organizations and Poland's voivodships, and between the working people of the Polish People's Republic and the Lithuanian SSR.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, expressed thanks for the opportunity to visit the republic and wished working people in Soviet Lithuania great successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th Lithuanian Communist Party Congress.

Miner J. Romanik, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, conveyed fraternal greetings to Lithuania's working people from Poland's working class.

Taking part in the conversation, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, were V.S. Astrauskas, A.K. Brazauskas, and L.K. Shepetis, secretaries of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee; Hero of Socialist Labor P.P. Shileykis, member of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and leader of a team of decorators from the "Vilnyusstroy" Trust; M.I. Sadovskiy, chief of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; V.M. Zenkyavichyus, republican minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

An exchange of commemorative gifts took place.

Jaruzelski Dinner Speech

PM131120 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 1 Mar 86 pp 1,2

[ELTA report on speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of State, at luncheon in honor of the PZPR delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress in Vilnius on 28 February]

[Text] Dear omrades and Friends! I want to express heartfelt thanks to the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the republican government, and you personally, dear Comrade Grishkyavichus, for the invitation to visit your republic and Vilnius, its wonderful and historical capital, and also for the hospitality and cordiality accorded to us.

The fates of our peoples are closely interwoven. Evidence of this is contained in the words of the poet Adam Mickiewicz, who is close to the hearts of both Poles and Lithuanians:

"It can so happen that the worst of neighbors,
Having inherited the law of enmity,
Lithuanians and Poles, drink from a common goblet,
Spend time in friendly conversation,
Then pass the night together and share the tasks of war."

More than 5 and 1/2 centuries ago Poles, Lithuanians, and Russians fought the Teutonic conquerors together in the battle of Grunwald. The centuries-old history of Polish-Lithuanian ties contains wonderful and important pages. They list the names of great patriots, outstanding creators, and subsequently revolutionaries from the two peoples. There have also been quarrels and insults, as well as class and national oppression. It is well known that Poland's propertied classes played a particularly negative role in this. We have extirpated forever this bitter legacy.

The victory of people's power in Poland and Lithuania, the ideological unity and common goals in socialist building, and the international policy of our Marxist-Leninist parties have written a qualitatively new page in the history of our relations.

The friendly alliance between People's Poland and the USSR has flourished and strengthened for more than 4 decades now. Bonds of friendship link the Polish People's Republic and the Lithuanian SSR, and good-neighborly cooperation is expanding.

We are gratified by the Lithuanian SSR's successes in all spheres. They are the result of your people's selfless labor, and credit for them is due to the wise policy of the Lithuanian Communist Party -- a firm link of the CPSU. Your republic has become a country with highly developed industry and agriculture. It makes its weighty contribution to development in many spheres of the Soviet Union's national economy, technology, science, and culture. We sincerely congratulate you on these successes.

Esteemed Comrades! Our meeting is taking place at the time of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress. We listened with great attention to the Political Report by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the congress. We are extremely impressed by the high ideological standards, cordiality, and principledness of this historic forum.

The landmarks outlined in the new edition of the Party Program are impressive and essentially new. We observe with comradely interest the changes that are occurring in the Soviet Union and in the life of its peoples, who have entered a new stage on the socialist path and are shifting the economy onto the tracks of intensive development. Embarking on this great work, the CPSU is invariably guided by the fundamentals of Marxist-Leninist science, which are fully confirmed by practice.

Esteemed Comrades! Major changes are occurring in Poland now. The program for the strengthening of socialism adopted at the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress and the policy of the socialist rebirth of the country's political, social, and economic life are being implemented step by step.

We are confidently repairing the damage suffered as a result of disruptions in socioeconomic life. Even though these consequences can still be felt, the nature of the difficulties has now changed substantially. We are setting ourselves the goal of accelerating the pace of development by enhancing the efficiency of economic management and primarily the role of science and technology.

The party's strength is growing, and the working people's trust in its policy and in the people's power is also growing. Proof of this was provided particularly by the recent Sejm elections in People's Poland.

Preparations have begun for the 10th PZPR Congress. It will evaluate the path that has been traveled and will map out a program for socialist Poland's development through the end of this century.

Much was achieved in the last few years toward the goal of normalizing the country's political and economic life. This was done with the help of the Soviet Union in solving our difficult problems, and thanks to the close and stable cooperation between our countries.

I would like to emphasize in particular your republic's role in overall Polish-Soviet cooperation. We highly appreciate the products of your electrical engineering and electronic industries. A wide range of goods are exported from Poland to Soviet Lithuania. Cultural cooperation is constantly expanding, as are the ties in the sphere of science and technology. We note with satisfaction the constantly deepening ties between border regions. Friendly contacts between representatives of our peoples -- workers and peasants, cultural and scientific workers, and young people -- are strengthening. We intend to continue to expand and enrich our cooperation.

Your party's Leninist nationalities policy, your internationalist attitude toward citizens of Polish nationality, who can study and enjoy cultural riches in their native tongue, and the preservation of traditions of the past and safekeeping of our peoples' common monuments all deserve the most profound respect.

Dear Comrades and Friends! I want to thank you again for the fraternal reception, for the opportunity we have been given to visit places that are so close to the Polish heart, and for the contacts and meetings.

Long live the constant and close cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU and between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR! Long live the Lithuanian Communist Party and the Lithuanian SSR! Long live the friendship and cooperation between our peoples in the cause of strengthening peace and international security!

AKHROMEYEV RECEIVES GDR ARMY JUBILEE AWARD

PM131532 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Awards Presented"]

[Text] The presentation of "30 Years of the GDR National People's Army" jubilee medals to Soviet military leaders was held at the GDR Embassy in the USSR 12 March. They were awarded for contributions to the strengthening of fraternal friendship and combat cooperation between the armed forces and peoples of the GDR and the USSR.

The awards were presented by E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

A speech was delivered on behalf of the recipients by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister. He warmly thanked the GDR Government for the high award.

The award presentation was attended by Major General G. Oldenburg, military, naval, and air attache at the GDR Embassy in the USSR.

RYZHKOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PALME FUNERAL

LD140919 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 14 TASS -- A Soviet governmental delegation left Moscow for Stockholm today. It is led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The delegation includes First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Viktor Maltsev, the USSR's ambassador in Sweden Boris Pankin. The delegation will attend the mourning ceremony in connection with the funeral of Prime Minister Olof Palme.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Lev Zaykov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, other officials. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 14 March carried a similar report on the Ryzhkov delegation departure which noted that "Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers" was among those seeing the delegation off.]

Arrives in Stockholm

LD141121 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 14 TASS -- The Soviet governmental delegation led by Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today arrived in Stockholm to attend the funeral of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. In the airport the high Soviet visitor was welcomed by Birgitta Dahl, minister of energy and environment.

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER FORMS NEW CABINET

LD131955 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm March 13 TASS -- The new Prime Minister of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson has submitted today to parliament the new cabinet of ministers, with Sten Andersson as foreign minister, Roine Carlsson as defence minister. According to the Constitution of the country, the change of government took place at a special meeting attended by head of state, King of Sweden Carl XVI Gustaf, and the new cabinet of ministers has taken over its duties.

TALKS WITH SWEDEN ON BALTIC SEA DEMARCATION END

LD132335 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1955 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Stockholm, 13 Mar (TASS) -- The latest round of Soviet-Swedish talks on the demarcation of sea areas in the Baltic Sea has ended here. The talks took place in an open and business-like atmosphere. The sides agreed to prolong the talks at mutually acceptable dates.

SPAIN'S NATO REFERENDUM RESULT VIEWED

LD131738 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Anatoliy Krasikov writes: Spain has followed the example which was given by General Charles de Gaulle twenty years ago. It decided to retain its membership in the North Atlantic alliance but not to subordinate its Armed Forces to the NATO integrated military command.

This is the meaning of the official stand of that country with regard to the bloc of states put together by the United States in 1949, the stand which was approved in the nationwide referendum on March 12.

A curious detail is noteworthy: If the withdrawal of France from the integrated military structure of NATO in 1966 was received by Washington with undisguised irritation and, moreover, with hostility, the results of the referendum in Spain made those across the ocean to sigh with relief. In the meantime, there is nothing strange in this. Something more was put at stake for the Atlanticists this time than just participation or non-participation of one of the West European countries in the NATO allied armed forces which are under the command of the U.S. general. [as received] The question was put differently: Either Spain stays outside the allied military structure or it breaks away with the North Atlantic block altogether.

In its report on the vote results the Spanish news agency EFE pointed out that the victory by the Felipe Gonzalez government which campaigned for the first of the two variants differed from all forecasts, as numerous public opinion polls conducted during the pre-referendum campaign showed the opposite. The results of these polls sparked serious concern of Washington. In these circumstances, according to the same news agency, a White House official spokesman reacted to the latest news from Madrid by describing it as fantastic and fine.

It is so far not clear whether the Spanish Government will take a step which France considered at one time as the logical consequence of the decision to pull out of the NATO integrated military structure -- to withdraw completely the U.S. servicemen stationed on its national territory. By the way, it is known that Gonzalez' consent to continued membership in the North Atlantic alliance was made conditional on reducing U.S. military personnel in Spain along with renouncing military integration into NATO and preserving Spain's non-nuclear status won back under Adolfo Suarez in 1979.

The United States has been seeking to draw Spain into its military orbit since that same moment when it embarked on the course of knocking together a coalition for war against the Soviet Union. In 1953, the United States concluded an agreement with the Franco fascist regime, under which in exchange for aid to the regime it secured the right to use Spanish territory to deploy its own military bases there. In 1982, six and a half years after Franco's death, Spain was drawn into NATO. However, in the same year the Socialists came to power in that country as a result of elections. They opposed Spain's NATO membership and promised the electorate to hold a referendum on this issue. Finding themselves at the country's governing helm, the Socialists reversed their stand towards NATO and agreed to continued membership of that bloc on definite conditions. The United States was compelled to agree to Madrid's new stance realizing that in other case it would lose everything.

Many observers believe that the outcome of the voting in the referendum could prove to be truly catastrophic for the United States had not many voters feared to create serious difficulties for the Gonzalez government by casting their vote in favour of a total break away with NATO. In these circumstances, when pressure from the Atlanticists was intensifying day after day, striking is not that slightly more than a half of those who took part in the referendum supported the government's case but rather that 40 per cent of all those who came to the ballot boxes said "no to NATO".

COMMENTARY ON 'INTIMIDATED' SPANISH POPULACE

LD132336 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Report on Spain's NATO referendum by V. Gorkayev; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] Roughly 52 percent of the Spaniards who participated in the referendum voted "yes" and 40 percent "no" to Spain's membership in the North Atlantic alliance.

Does this mean that the efforts by the fighters to have their country leave NATO turned out to be in vain? Of course not. The struggle of Spaniards for peace, for disarmament, and for neutrality did not begin and will not end with the holding of a referendum. Of course it won't be easy just as the political struggle on the eve of the referendum was not easy. Suffice it to say that practically all the mass news media, and first and foremost television, were on the side of the pro-Atlantists in Spain. Politicians of all ranks persistently intimidated the population with economic political and other sanctions on the part of allies in the military bloc, in the event that Spain did leave NATO.

The streets, so to speak, were in the hands of those who supported the country leaving NATO. They held thousands of meetings, discussions, and demonstrations in which millions of Spaniards took part throughout the country. It is thanks to a significant extent to their very efforts that the government had to make Spain's membership in NATO conditional upon its non-participation in the military organization of the bloc, the reduction of the American military presence in the country and the non-deployment [nyerazmeshcheniye] of nuclear weapons on the territory of Spain. Without these promises the government would hardly have succeeded in winning the referendum.

DELEGATION MEETS PCP LEADER CUNHAL, OTHERS

LD131551 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The Soviet delegation representing our country at President Mario Soares' inauguration ceremony has had meetings and conversations with Portuguese leaders. Our correspondent Viktor Anikin reports from Lisbon.

During the meetings there have been conversations on a wide range of bilateral topics between the Soviet Union and Portugal. A central position has been taken by the problem of strengthening universal peace. In this connection, the Soviet delegation brought to the attention of the Portuguese leadership the decision adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress on the consistent course of the Soviet state toward expanding relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world.

The Soviet delegation acquainted the Protuguese side with the new peace initiatives pronounced from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress on the consistent course of the Soviet state toward expanding relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world. The Soviet delegation also acquainted the Portuguese side with the new peace initiatives pronounced at the congress. Its attention was drawn once again to the 15 January statement by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which it is proposed to implement a program of nuclear disarmament in stages in the world toward the year 2000.

The Soviet delegation met Alvaro Cunhal in Lisbon. Cunhal is the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] and was congratulated on the Portuguese Communists on the recent 65th anniversary of the foundation of their heroic party. Alvaro Cunhal noted the historic significance of the 27th CPSU Congress in Moscow, in the work of which he took part. Comrade Cunhal told members of the Soviet delegation about the political situation in Portugal and about the struggle of Portuguese Communists for consolidation of the democratic forces in the country in the face of increased action by reactionary forces. During the conversation, a mutual desire to strengthen the ties of friendship and fraternity between the Communist Parties of the two countries and to expand mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet and Portuguese peoples was expressed.

INVESTIGATION OF KOHL 'PERJURY' NOTED

LD132138 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Bonn March 13 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy: It has been officially announced here that Bonn's procuratorate today started an inquiry into actions by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl who is suspected of giving false testimony. The alleged perjury happened at a session of the commission investigating the scandalous affair involving the illegal financing of major bourgeois parties and bribing of their leaders with money from slush funds of private monopolies.

Two investigations on identical charges are currently under way, both related to the present head of the Bonn government. Earlier, an inquiry was launched by the procuratorate in Koblenz. Lawyer Otto Schili, a prominent figure in the Greens Party, filed both the suits.

According to political observers, the investigation involving the names of a head of government is an unprecedented event in West German history.

Earlier, Otto Lambsdorff, minister of economics; and Rainer Barzel, Bundestag chairman; had to resign from their posts following the exposure of their complicity in the scandalous "flick affair."

As reported in the press, the investigation against Kohl caused confusion within Bonn's ruling elite which fears that this might have a negative effect on the results of the Bundestag elections slated for next year.

GOVERNMENTS IGNORE POPULAR OPINION ON MISSILES

LD122129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Aleksandr Zhelkver commentary]

[Text] The trial on the action of the Netherlands defenders of peace against the government which has agreed to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles has begun in The Hague. Here is a comment by our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver who is at the microphone.

The trial in the Netherlands capital is notable in many respects. First and foremost, it clearly refutes the assertion that the antimissile movement has decreased and the West Europeans are almost welcoming the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in their countries. The judicial action against the Netherlands Government was signed by about 20,000 people, and the total number of signatures against the existence of U.S. nuclear missiles in the country is 4 million. That number is equivalent to the majority of adults in the country's population. The situation is similar in other Western European countries.

In the FRG, the leadership of the Social Democratic Party has called for taking an active part in the spring peace marches which will proceed under the motto: Pershings out. In Britain, there is no end to protest demonstrations at the U.S. military bases where cruise missiles are deployed. Many Western European observers stress that the new rise in the antiwar movement is connected with the fact that a realistic prospect for ridding the European continent of the explosives has appeared (?for people).

Such a prospect was opened by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement of 15 January which was again confirmed at the 27th CPSU Congress.

As is well known, concrete proposals for both the elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles in the European zone and other aspects of security in Europe including a reduction of conventional armaments and measures to strengthen mutual trust and control have been set forth there. At present, eminent political figures in Western Europe, the West German Social Democrats again as well as the British Labour Party and Liberals are calling upon their governments not to miss this indeed historic chance to support and respond to the Soviet initiatives with their own proposals and at least not to object to arms reduction, as they at present do in London and Bonn, where reservations of all kinds against disarmament are set forth. At the same time, the attachment of these countries to the U.S. "star wars" plans is being strengthened.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the Political Report of the Central Committee to the congress stressed that it is the European aspect that the CPSU considers to be fundamental in its international activity. Our country is for Europe advancing toward a more settled stage of detente, toward the creation of reliable security.

SWISS DIPLOMATIC TIES FOCUS OF MOSCOW MEETING

LD132029 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- A public meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Switzerland was held here today. Speakers at the meeting noted that the development of Soviet-Swiss ties on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in each other's internal affairs meets the interests of the two countries peoples, the cause of peace and international security.

The meeting was attended by Karl Fritschi, ambassador of Switzerland to the U.S.S.R. The exhibition "Lenin in Switzerland" opened today at the Friendship House in Moscow.

KOVALEV RECEIVES BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE

LD131854 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow March 13 TASS -- Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR A.G. Kovalev received on Wednesday Frans Roelants, secretary general of the Belgium Foreign Ministry. They discussed certain problems of detente and security in Europe, especially from the point of view of the foreign policy decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU.

Rene Panis, Belgium's ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

ANC'S NZO COMMENTS ON SOVIET CONGRESS, POLICIES

MB110940 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] On 6 March, the 27th CPSU Congress ended in Moscow. Our reporter has requested ANC Secretary General Alfred Nzo, who was also a member of the ANC's delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress, to make a few comments concerning Soviet domestic and foreign policies.

[Begin Nzo recording in English fading into Zulu translation] The outstanding feature of this congress was the way in which the CPSU delegates discussed matters, without fear or reserve. Valid criticisms were made and errors clearly pointed out. This was possible because of the personal dedication and trustworthiness of the delegates in the campaign to bolster the CPSU programs aimed at resolving various Soviet problems and improving the welfare of the Soviet people and the world's peace-loving peoples. This means a lot in terms of the CPSU's domestic policy. It means that in future the USSR will attain accelerated economic development. The congress approved a bulk of revised CPSU guidelines and principles meant to improve Soviet standards of living and also to foster rapid economic development. Such developments will strengthen the hand of the USSR in its self-imposed task of spearheading the campaign for international peace and security worldwide.

We who are engaged in a liberation struggle were inspired anew when the CPSU reaffirmed its willingness and determination to support all liberation movements fighting reactionary and oppressive imperialism and also to bolster the economic development of newly liberated countries that are now threatened by capitalist machinations aimed at domination, such as Angola, which is in a hot war against U.S.-sponsored UNITA dissidents directed by Jonas Savimbi, and Nicaragua in Latin America, which is also fighting U.S.-sponsored anti-Sandinist elements, the contras. While the 27th CPSU Congress discussed international relations, peace, and security, Reagan's White House administration was busy urging the U.S. Congress to approve more funds to assist the contras. Such provocative measures are opposed to the CPSU's foreign policy.

The Soviet people at the 27th CPSU Congress once again rededicated themselves to the relentless pursuit of freedom and peace worldwide. On hearing this Soviet declaration, our people in South Africa will be inspired anew to carry on with the difficult struggle, which seeks to eradicate apartheid completely in our country. [end recording]

GHANAIAN ENVOY'S MESSAGE ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD080540 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Message from John Kofi Tettegah, Ghanaian ambassador to the USSR, on Ghana's Independence Day; Tettegah in English with superimposed Russian translation; from the "Vremya" newscast -- recorded]

[Text] Friends and comrades! Let me begin first by conveying warm fraternal greetings from the government and the people of the Republic of Ghana to the friendly government of the Soviet Union.

Ghana's attainment of its independence 29 years ago marked a turning-point in the liberation of black Africa. From the first days of independence, Ghana has in every way supported African peoples fighting for independence, human dignity, and their recognition on the international arena. The first president of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah -- whose memory we cherish with respect and love -- used to say: Ghana's independence is meaningless if it is not connected with the full liberation of the whole African Continent. Today also the liberation of Africa remains a cornerstone of Ghana's foreign policy and thus it unreservedly supports the national liberation movements in the South Africa and Namibia.

Ghana is a comparatively young country, but over the past years it has gone through a number of complex political, economic, and social movements. The deepening economic crisis has evoked feelings of a lack of prospects and has put a brake on the activity of the population. This has led to its declining and refusing to fulfill its public duty. The struggle against the intrigues of international imperialism and internal sabotage has been led by the provisional National Defence Council. It has undertaken steps to stabilize the internal situation, to eliminate the economic decline, to reestablish the infrastructure, and to create conditions for fruitful work and a growth in labor productivity. At present we have revived the people's confidence in their strengths and convinced them that we can achieve much, and realize our hopes for the future. We know that we live in an interconnected world, and the achievement of universal peace is an essential prerequisite for our development. This is why we welcome the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at creating a new economic order that would help to eliminate the differences between the have and have-not countries.

Ghana fully supports the Soviet Government's proposals for a total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the beginning of the next century. The people of Ghana are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union for the material and technical help it has given. Ghana and the Soviet Union have common positions on a whole series of issues: For example, on the right of the working people to participate in government. Such a unity of views and coincidence of opinions on many international issues create strong bonds of bilateral friendship and cooperation. The anniversary of the Ghanaian independence coincides with the completion of the historic 27th CPSU Congress. The government and people of Ghana wish the Soviet people great successes, and I am convinced that the congress decisions will allow the Soviet Union and the whole world to enter a new era of peace and prosperity. Thank you for your attention.

CASTRO DEPARTS; SEEN OFF BY SHEVARDNADZE

PM140945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] A party-government delegation led by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, which was in the USSR en route home from Pyongyang, has left Moscow for Havana. At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign affairs minister; Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow party gorkom; O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and others. L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

USSR REQUESTS COSTA RICA TO EXTRADITE NAZI

PM140943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] A note of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR has been handed over to the Costa Rican Embassy in Moscow.

The note says: The USSR Foreign Ministry pays its respects to the Costa Rican Embassy in Moscow and has the honor to state the following:

"Soviet investigating authorities have carried out an investigation in the case of Koziy Bogdan Ivanovich, born in 1923, responsible for having committed Nazi crimes during World War II.

The investigation has uncovered that Koziy, born in the Pukasivtsiy village of the Galich district of the Ivan-Franko region, a citizen of the USSR, now living in the Republic of Costa Rica, served as a policeman in the Lisetsk Regional Police between 1942-1944 on the territory of the Ivan-Franko region. This region was temporary occupied by the Hitlerites and engaged in active punitive activities against civilians. He personally tortured and killed innocent people, including women and children. In 1944, when fascist troops were retreating, Koziy escaped the Hitlerites to Western Europe to avoid punishment for the grave crimes he had committed. He then settled in the United States. In 1985 he was discovered in Costa Rica. The Soviet public rightfully express indignation at the fact that the criminal goes unpunished and demands that he be tried.

In this connection, the Soviet side would like to draw the attention of the Costa Rican Government to the relevant international law provisions under which Nazi war criminals are to be extradited to the countries where their crimes were to be tried and punished.

The Soviet side expects that the Costa Rican Government will adopt measures to hand Koziy over to the Soviet authorities so that proceedings can be taken against him in the place where he committed highly serious crimes against mankind. The ministry takes this opportunity once again to assure the embassy of its high respect."

COLOMBIA'S OCAMPO ON 'ERRONEOUS' U.S. CONTRA POLICY

LD131841 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Bogota March 13 TASS -- Colombia views as erroneous the U.S. stand on providing aid to the Nicaraguan "contras", since it is at variance with Latin American efforts to settle the crisis in Central America by political means, Ramirez Ocampo, foreign minister of Colombia, said in an interview with the newspaper EL ESPECTADOR.

Colombia considers that extending aid to counter-revolutionaries is a violation of international legal norms and blocs efforts to bring peace to Central America, he said.

Non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, renunciation of armed aggression, the quest and solution of disputable issues by peaceful means have always been the pivot of the Colombian foreign policy, the foreign minister said. The same principles were confirmed at the latest session of the Organisation of American States last December.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ECUADOR

LD130943 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0811 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Quito, 13 Mar (TASS) -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Yan Vagris, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has arrived here for an official visit at the invitation of national congress of Ecuador. The delegation comprises Supreme Soviet Deputies Viktoriya Gnatyuk, Anatoliy Ivanov and Leonid Nersesyan.

On the same day, [as received] the members of the Soviet delegation were received by Aberroes Bucaram Sasida, chairman of the Ecuadoran parliament; Ivan Castro, deputy chairman of the parliament; and met with deputies of national congress Foreign Affairs commission.

In the course of the talks, the head of the Soviet delegation informed the Ecuadoran parliamentarians about the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and the decisions it adopted. He also drew their attention to the Soviet peace initiatives, primarily the proposal for the creation of a system of international security in the political, economic, military, and humanitarian fields as set forth in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report presented by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. He expressed thanks for the invitation to visit Ecuador and expressed his conviction that the visit of the Supreme Soviet delegation would further strengthen interparliamentary links, cooperation, and improve mutual comprehension between the Soviet and the Ecuadoran peoples.

The leaders and deputies of the national congress of Ecuador stated that they view the visit of the delegation as a visit of messengers of peace and that the visit will make a contribution to the development of the relations between the two countries and peoples.

The Ecuadoran parliamentarians highly assessed the Soviet peace initiatives, particularly the call for elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass annihilation and the creation of a system of international security. The acceptance of the Soviet proposals, the Ecuadoran deputates stressed, will it make possible to end the reckless arms race, ensure peace and security for people, and use the resources thus released for the solution of cardinal problems facing mankind, especially the developing states.

CHILEAN GROUPS ANNOUNCE ASSEMBLIES FOR 20 MARCH

PY132302 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] The National Workers Command and the National Union Coordinating Board have decided to move their national assemblies to 20 March. The main ussue to be discussed during the assemblies is the preparation of a prolonged national strike and the holding of a large public demonstration on 1 May. The Slumdwellers Organizations are also planning to hold a national congress on 11, 12 and 13 April to create a Slumdwellers United Command to unite all slumdwellers organizations.